## THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Who Will Be the Democratic Candidate for Governor?

## THE FIELD REVIEWED FORE AND AFT

Clarkson N. Potter, Ex-Governor Seymour, Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, Manton Marble, General McQuade, Lucius Robinson, State Senator Bradley and the "Dark Horse."

## INTERVIEW WITH EX-GOVERNOR

UTICA, N. Y., August 19, 1876.

In reviewing the field for the nomination of the democratic candidate for Governor of the State of New York suppose we take the aspirants scriptim as they occur to the mind of an observer in connection with other political facts and incidents bearing upon the present political campaign in the State-to commence

CLARKSON N. POTTER.

Passing beyond the boundaries of New York city and county and advancing through Westchester, Putnam. Durchees and Columbia counties the democrats in the river towns and parts of the interior might be set down as lavorable to the nomination of Congressman Clarkson N. Potter, of Westchester, for Governor. Yet, while some favor his nomination, others aver that it would be throwing too many honors in one part of the State to take both the democratic candidate for President and the democratic candidate for Governor nent fitness for the position, they think he can afford to wait awhile and serve his State and country a little marked and valuable. He will, they say, do as well as candidate for Governor three years hence as at the present time, and in the meantime allow some other name to be introduced as the democratic candidate for Governor of the Empire State. Nevertheless, Clarkson N. Potter may be the nominee, with strong probabili-

All along the line of the Central Railroad, through the counties of Rensselaer, and from Albany westward, through Schenestady, Montgomery, Fulton, Herkimer, Oncida (his home), Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga and some other counties in Contral and Western New York, you will hear democrate talk in this wise :-

DEMOCRATIC OPINION IN REGARD TO SEYMOUR. "With Horatic Seymour as the democratic candidate for Governor the State of New York will be carried for the democratic ticket with a greater majority than when, in 1844, Silas Wright was induced to run for Sovernor on the Polk and Dallas ticket. With Tilden. Bendricks and Seymour as standard bearers the democracy of New York need never think of such a word

TALK WITH A VETERAN DENOCRAT.

"That's the question, and a very important one. Of sourse there can be no new honor in holding an office that he has already filed so ably, and whether he will allow himself to be called from his cherished retiracy from public life to answer the behests of party is a matter that himself alone can answer."

"But he has before him the example of Silas Wright, who had already declined the candidacy for Vice President and accepted the democratic nomination for Gov ernor of the State. Without his name on the ticket is there not very strong reason to doubt whether the democrats would have carried the State for the Presidential candidates in 1844?"

That Seymour would strengthen the ticket there is no doubt. But is it certain that his name is in the programme of the democratic leaders? Are there not me war democrats who believe that in case the campaign is to be fought by the republicans on the old war issues that Seymour's 'my friends' speech to the draft rioters in New York would have a damaging effect? It is shameful that those issues were not long since ouried and the South allowed to resume its once prosperous condition; but the fact is the republicans dare not risk losing their present hold of power. It they do know that their reign of terror despotism over the South and their ion are gone forever. Hence you may well believe that no stone will be left unturned, no denunof the 'bloody shirt' lett untried, and no means that sorruption, traud and bribery can devise left unemployed that may enable them to secure a further

SEYMOUR HAS NO PRIENDS IN TANMANY HALL "Can not Mr. Seymour be induced to accept the nomination?" was an inquiry put to a well informed democrat.

"No, sir. I do not believe any earthly power could persuade him to accept the nomination. He has no friends in Tammany Hall. The men who rule Tammany bate him. He is too honest for them. He would not soil his unspotted reputation by entering into campaign in waich he would be obliged to associate with such men That is one reason why Mr. Seymour sould not and would not accept the nomination for

GOVERNOR DORSER MER

is a prominent candidate for the democratic nomina-tion. He is presumed to be Governor Tilden's first choice, and that carries some weight with many. His geographical position, nailing as he does from the exfrom the extreme eastern, as was happily remarked by a Westchester county (Peck-kill) democrat, would present a good illustration of the adage that 'extremes said another democrat :-

"I nke Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer. I was at St. Louis, and heard read the resolutions—the new declaration of civil independence and reform. He read tike a hero. Ned Forrest, in his paimiest days, nid not have done better. He suited the action to the word and the word to the action, never overstephe sentiments he uttered. As an upholder of the democratic national platform I believe no better man could be maried as a successor to Governor Tiden. But, after all, he would be preferred as a member of Courress. He would he preferred as a member of tourress. He would make a splendin one; and that is the opinion of young Henry Richmond, upon whose broad shoulders the mantle of Dean, his lather, has falen.

is a very strong man," said a democrat just returned from an extensive tour through the Western counties.
"The nomination lies between Dorsheimer and Mar-

nation. He has great strength in the southern tier of counties.

This (Oneida) district will be non-committed on the question of the nomination. There is a strong feeling here for

but, said a hop gatherer, there is as much chance for his nomination as there is for the nomination of a Hot-tentot. The city of New York may be very glad to get rid of Mr. Green as Comptroller, but the country don't want him answhere.

but, and a hop gatherer, there is as much chance for his nomination as there is for the nomination of a Hotteniot. The city of New York may be very glad to get rid of Mr. Green as Comptroller, but the country don't want him any where.

In the candidature for Governor will, probably, not be exercised. It is pretty certain that neither he nor his friends will urge any particular man. It is the desire of the democrats of this section to present the most available candidate as opposed to the candidate of a mere clique or faction.

INTERVIEW MITH EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR—NOT A CABDIDATE FOR ANY OFFICE, BUT WILL TAKE THE STUMP FOR THOSE AND MENORICES.

About three miles from the city of Utica lies the domain of ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, in extent originally nine miles long and six miles wide. Upon it are several edifices, including the old homestead, which is situated upon an eminonee commanding a beautiful view of the Valley of the Mohawk, with the buildings and spires of the city of Utica in fine relief before an expansive cheese and butter inclory, homes for the farmers and other employes and the hecessary outbuildings. It is called the "enceless farm," the only separation between the several fields being natural and artificial bedges, scarcely a fence rail or a fence post being found on the premises.

Arriving at the homestead the Heralle Correspondent learned that the Governor had just started out on a ride with one of his nelece, and it was decided to proceed and endeavor to overtake or meet him. After a ride of a mile or two through a rural and romantic road we saddenly descried a vehicle rising upon the creat of a hill before us. It took but a mounent to exchange salutations, which were succeeded by a cordial invitation from the Governor to return to the homestead and arry a while. On the porch lading the city the Governor Brought out a chair, which he offered to the Herallo French of the contraction of the president of the hill of the mountain of the porch lading the caty the Governor Sexuours.—But his is an u

his Cabinet?
Governor Skymour—Having positively declined a nomination by the people I could hardly be expected to accept an appointment as a Cabinet officer.
Correspondent—Will you take part in the present

Governor SEYMOUR—If my health permits I will. My Governor Skymour—If my health permits I will. My physician recommends quiet and repose from mental excitement for the present. When the weather gets cooler I shall take a lively interest in the canvass, as there are important matters to be brought before the people that require discussion. Prostrated as our commerce is something must be done to lestore it. The people are overburdened with taxation. Something must be done to reduce it. There is a general prostration of business. Something must be done to revive it. The Governor continued in the same strain, with great animation, for some time, touching on the great railroad interests of the country, and making quite an eloquent speech before a small out very select audience.

Coursespondent—In regard to the financial question, Governor, will it be too inquisitive to ask whether you will have any new views to advance on that subject?

Governor Skymour (briefly)—Economy in public ex-

Ject?
Governor Skynour (briefly)—Economy in public expenditures is one great remedy for financial degression.
By economy we shall sustain our credit at home and

abroad.

The Governor, while communicative upon other topics, was quite reserved on the financial issue. After a very interesting conversation, and the shadows of evening were gathering upon the lovely laudscape before us, your co-respondent ventured to put a final

CORRESPONDENT-Were you to be struck by lightning

Question.

Correspondent—Wore you to be struck by lightning would you accept the nomination for Governor?

Governor Seymour.—My dear sir, my house was struck by lightning only a few weeks ago—the papers published it—and I ought to know something about lightning, but I don't wish to know auytining more about nominations. I have just erected a lightning rod on my house; but I trust it will not be necessary to forme to put up another to protect me from official positions I do not cover.

The Parallel between Silas wright and ex-governor seymour for divernor that it would furnish a parallel to the canvass when Silas Wright ran for Governor to help the democratic Fres dential candidates in 1844. When the subject was introduced in the above conversation Governor Seymour emphatically remarked that the political situations were not analogous. That when Silas Wright was nominated the Presidential office was an Executive office, but now the United States Senate is the Executive power and the Presidential office was in Executive office, but now the United States Senate is the Executive power and the Presidential office merely a nominating power. That there had been a great many changes in our national and municipal relations since 1844, and the ex-Governor intimated that while Silas Wright might have helped a Presidential ticket at that time the nomination of no particular man could aid it at this period. Hence it may be understood that ex-Governor Seymour is entirely out of the fleid for Governor and that the democratic Presidential ticket will have to stand upon its own bottom and a good gubernatorial nomination, which tends toward Clarkson N. Potter, or a "dark horse" that has no affiliation with hack politicians.

Ex-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND GOVERNOR TILDEN.

E.-GOVERNOR SKYMOUR AND GOVERNOR TILDEN.
The sentiments of ex-Governor Seymour in regard to
the democratic candidate for President were quite interesting. They will be reserved for another letter.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY AT HORNELLS-VILLE.

CROWDS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE OPERA HOUSE-THREE BANDS OF MUSIC-ELOQUENT SPEECHES BY LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DORS-HEIMER, SENATOR BRADLEY AND OTHERS. HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., August 20, 1876.

Shattuck's Opera House was filled to overflowing last evening, on the occasion of a grand Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting. Two thousand persons were present, and many were unable to gain admit-

Lieutenant Governor Dorrheimer began his remarks by referring to the disgrace put upon this nation in that it is obliged to enter upon a Pres dential campaign, for the first time in its history, with its public service mortifyingly degraded. He then traced the causes of this condition of public affairs. During the war venal and corrupt men seized upon the offices. At the close of the war Grant was naturally made President, when the curre of despotism was by him inau-gurated and by his subordinates perpetuated. This and its evil results caused the liberal movement in 1872, whose declarations were craftpledges to good conduct. Their rule during Grant's second term has corrupted the civil service, invalidated the currency, widened the war breach between the North and the South, created an armed navy with no commerce to protect and strengthened the army to send South instead of West, and again the democracy asks for your suffrage, while the republicans comforward to ask the same, but with what to base their request on, pray tell? In view of the record given the democrats obtained a footing in Congress, and there demonstrated the golden opportunities for reform. They impeached a Cabinet Minister, exposed another,

demonstrated the golden opportunities for reform. The nomination lies between Borsheimer and Mary Commination lies between the proper and mary control of the proper has deeped and the masses of the people now demand intelligence and horsely in their public servants. Manton Marbie is a praticipal of the public servants. Manton Marbie the proper and norse before the public as representative men. We have seen several instances of that kind lately, and in Manton Marbie the people believe they have cound a man of the Fight stamp. He is called the Heralic canfidate, and the Heralic States and the Heralic Comming more had more potential among the masses of the people. It sleeved he will make a good dovernor.

"They say only one thing, and that is that finished the people you have met say about the Presidency!"

"They say only one thing, and that is that finished the people and the present competition of the property and at beyond the public needs, but traced so understance that the statement?"

"Do you credit that statement?"

"I do most benezity, and I have reason to. I have met numbers of republic needs, but traced so understance the democra's are working hard for Thiden. In the southern lies of counties the fiden issing is very strong. Chemong, Tioga and Delaware are sure for Tilden."

"How is there and McQuase as a caloubate."

"How is there and McQuase as a caloubate."

"How is the reason of the observation of many property and in the present competition to make that in the southers lied of the present competition to make that man acceptance and the state state of the state. Against him is risk to argue that it is not much demanded the present competition to make the manner of the proposition of the state. Subject the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the

he overcame, so did the Licutennat Governor believe Samuel J. Tiden to be brought before the American Samuel J. Tiden to be brought before the American degrades Republic. (Wild appliance) Here followed a rehearacia of the numerous savings to the people of this State in appropriations and detailed by dovernor Tiden since his scinning trained by dovernor Tiden since his scinning trained by dovernor Tiden since his scinning trained in the selection of Senator Clowery as delegate to the State Convention, and made his formal protest against here of the man in so doing.

It is not a hard thing to find a democrat who will refer a problema much harder. In his great reform work, downleas and the problema who have come reform republicans much harder. In his great reform work, downleas harder will be intended to the motives of dovernor Tiden has had occasion to strike at democrats in the motion of descendent the sincerity of the motives of dovernor Tiden. (Applauses, But it has den. If so, what is us records to get a first of the motives of dovernor Tiden. (Applauses, But it has den. If so, what is us records to get a first of the motives of dovernor Tiden. (Applauses, But it has den. If so, what is us records to get a first of the motives of dovernor Tiden. (Applauses, But it has den. If so, what is us records to get a first of the problem of t

of Mr Dorsheimer, who cheers deers.

Senator G. B. Bradley then addressed the audience at some length, bis remarks being frequently interrupted by prolonged applaine. The meeting closed with three cheers for tilden, Hendricks and reform. At the hotel later in the evening Licutemant Governor Dorsheimer was serenaded by the band, and called upon by a largo number of prominent democrats of this vicinity.

THE RECENT POWWOW

JOHN MORRISSEY ON THE FAILURE TO UNITE THE DEMOCRACY-TAMMANY ACCUSED OF INSINCERITY-PROPOSITION TO KNOCK OVER THE KING PIN OF THE WIGWAM.

SARATOGA, August 20, 1876. The impression that the conference between Tammany and anti-Tammany has resulted in entire failure has given food for considerable talk among the politi-cians assembled here to-day. Now that the whole affair s practically over active participants in the secret conclave on both sides are ready to give a full version of what took place within the closed doors of the conference room. Senator Morrissey and ex-Sheriff O'Brien returned yesterday morning. Both express themselves as strongly in favor of union, but the basis is another consideration. Mr. Morrissey argues strongly on the fairness of the proposition submitted by his side of the house, and some striking points in connection therewith as to the dangers which must surround the national and State democratic ticket in view of the secret enmity of Tammany Hall will be received with interest. I called upon the gentleman, when the following conversation took place:-

"Have you had any news from the Conference?"

asked the HERALD correspondent, "Yes," responded Mr. Morrissey.

"What do you think of it?" "I never thought Tammany meant a unit.

"There are too many people in that organization oking for offices. A union would destroy a great many of their chances. The people who fought Kelly after the St. Louis Convention did not want any union, in my judgment. A union would have taken, away their power or destroyed it. I think there are a great many people in Tammany Hall holding positions at present who have been sent for and asked to oppose a union."

"What do you think of John Kelly's position on this greation?"

many people in Tamanay and asked to oppose a union."

"What do you think of John Kelly's position on this question?"

"What do you think of John Kelly's position on this question?"

"What do you think of John Kelly's position on this question?"

"If he were sincere he should resign from Tammany Hall. As it is very evident that he cannot control the organization, therefore he should not assume to be its leader. No doubt there is a deep seated opposition to him. It is also evident that Mayor Wickham is the chief opponent in this connection as against Kelly. The Department of Public Works, Corporation Counsel's office, Finance Department and every other department that Wickham & Co. can reach are brought over to take this view of the case. Two thirds of the office-hol-ors in those departments, with the exception of the Comptrolier's office, are members of the Tammany Hall General Committee. A great many secret matters were handled in the joint conference between Tammany and anti-Tammany."

"Can you give me any of its inside history?"

"I can, now that it is ended. Tammany Hall proposed to give anti-Tammany one-third of the delegates to the state Couvention. I answered that I did not think this right or iair, and that a proper union should reach all dissatisfied elements in the city of New York. The Germans had a political organization throughout the city and they should have proportionate representatives, together with Tammany and anti-Tammany. I do not believe in exclusive national representatives, together with Tammany and anti-Tammany. I do not believe in exclusive national representation, but this is an entirely different matter. The Germans have at least 25,000 demecratic votes in New York city."

"On what do you base your proposition as to one-half the delegates to the State Convention?"

"I thought the right way to make a union was to unite all the democratic elements on the city of New York. We did not propose to ask one-half for anti-Tammany alone. Very limited to the propose of the Tammany. This would do

"An impression has gone abroad that this union was

"An impression has gone abroad that this union was to be based more particularly upon a division of the public offices in New York city. How as to that?" NO TAIN ABOUT OFFICES.

"The question of office in New York was never mentioned in the conferences. The discussion only reached the State and national tickets. The day has passed when Tammany or anti-Tammany shall say who will be elected in the city and county of New York. Bargains between leaders on both sides are things of the oast."

gains between leaders on both sides are things of the past."

A MYSTERIOUS ALLUSION.

Mr. Morrissey concluded by saying:—"If the manes are against you you will lose; if the manes are with you you will win, a proposition which cannot be gainsaid from a political standpoint." In view of the present state of public leeling Tammany's beelers in the various districts cannot undertake to count in or count out on the day of election. That is what Mr. Morrissey means when he talks of the manes.

AN IMPOLITIC MOYEMENT.

In conversation with several leading politicians this afternoon they stigmatize the method of bringing about the united delegation to the State Convention as a great mistake, both on the part of Tammany and anti-Tammany. The call to elect delegates myst come directly from the people, but in this instance it is argued that two political organizations went to work to cancus over such an election and map out a particular plan of union on their ewn particular ideas. It is suggested that the proper course to pursue would be to hold a joint conference of two sets of delegations from Tammany and anti-Tammany at Saratoga the night preceding the 30th of August, and there agree upon a basis of representation which would prove satisfactory to both sides.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS. THE CONTEST OVER THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR-SKIRMISHING BEFORE THE STATE CONVENTION. . .

UTICA, August 19, 1876. The result of the republican caucuses in Utica, where the fight between the Conkling and anti-Conkling wings of the party was carried on with the most acrimonious spirit on both sides, is an indication of the probable complexion of the State Convention to assemble on Wednesday next. The Conkling interest was defeated overwhelmingly. Indeed, among the delegates to the

the energies of their manhood to the service of their country, now find themseives, with dependent families around them, threatened with a reduction of pay which will place them below the level of the frisky pages in the Capitol. Though the action of the Secrepages in the capitol. Though the action of the Secretary may be considered premature, it is not, as some imagine, arbitrary. Section 1,442, Revised Statutes enacts that "The Secretary of the Navy shall have authority to place on iurlough any officer on the active list of the navy," and section 1,557 prescribes that "officers on furlough shall receive only one-half of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence."

of absence."

In order that the full effect of the Secretary's decree
as regards each class of commissioned and warran
officers may be distinctly seen, the following pay tabl
is given. It shows exactly how much every officer
from the Admiral to the junior salimaker, is entitle to, whether affoat or ashore :-

¥ | 53 0 2 5 5 5 5

	Sea	Shore buly	Vasting Orders.	Fur-
Vice Admiral Rear Admirals Commoderes Captains Commanders	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$6,500
	9,000	8,000	6,000	3,000
	6,000	5,000	4,000	2,000
	5,000	4,000	3,000	1,500
	4,500	3,500	2,800	1,400
	3,500	3,000	2,300	1,150
First lour years	2,800 3,000	2,400 2,600		1.000 1.100
First five years	2,400	2,000	1,600	800
	2,600	2,200	1,800	900
First five years	1,800	1,500	1,200	600
	2,000	1,700	1,400	700
Ensigns— First five years After five years Musnipmen Cades Micshipmen Mates Medical and Pay Directors and Medical and Pay Inspectors and Chief Engineers, hav-	1,200	1,000	800	400
	1,400	1,200	1,000	500
	1,000	860	600	300
	500	500	500	250
	900	700	500	250
ing the same rank at	4,400	-	-	-
Fleet Surgeons, Fleet Paymasters and Fleet Engineers. Surgeons, Paymasters and Chief Engineers—		-	-	-
and Chief Engineers— First five years Second five years Third five years Fourth five years After twenty years Passed Assistant Sur- geons, Passed As- sistant Paymasters, and Passed Assis-	2,800 3,200 3,500 3,700 4,200	2,400 2,800 3,200 3,600 4,000	2,000 2,400 2,600 2,800 3,000	1,000 1,200 1,300 1,400 1,500
First five years After five years Asistant Surgeons, Assistant Paymus- ters and Assistant	2,000	1,800	1,500	750
	2,200	2,000	1,700	850
First five years	1,700	1,400	1,000	500
	1,900	1,600	1,200	600
Naval Constructors— First five years. Second five years. Third live years. Fourth five years. After twenty years. Assistant Naval Con-		3,290 3,400 3,700 4,000 4,200	2,200 2,400 2,700 3,000 3,200	1,100 1,200 1,350 1,500 1,600
F rst four years	Ξ	2,000	1,500	750
Second four years		2,200	1,700	650
After eight years		2,600	1,90	950
First five years After five years Professors of Mathe matics and Civil En-	2,500	2,000	1,600	800
	2,800	2,300	1,900	950
gineers— First five years Second five years Third five years After fifteen years Boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sail-	2,400	2,400	1,500	750
	2,700	2,700	1,800	900
	3,000	3,000	2,100	1,050
	3,500	3,500	2,600	1,300
makers— First three years Second three years Third three years Fourth three years After twelve years	1,200 1,300 1,400 1,600 1,800	1,300	700 800 900 1,000 1,200	400 450 500

THE NEW YORK YACHT SOUADRON. FINE DISPLAY IN FRONT OF OAK BLUFFS-FU-TURE MOVEMENTS -- PROBABLE RACE AT NEW-

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Appust 20, 1876. At a meeting held on board the flagship this morning, it was agreed that the yachte should leave Vine-yard Haven and ran around in front of Oak Bluffs. This was done before noon, and the sight was so unu-sual that the steamboat landing and shore were crowded with hundreds of spectators, who remained

for hours gazing at the handsome craft, An adjourned meeting was intended to be held on board the Alarm this evening, but the wind hauling to the eastward suddenly late in the afternoon, the fleet quickly broke ground and run into Edgartown for a

Although it is not definitely settled as to the plans

for the future, it is probable that the squadron will for the future, it is probable that the squadron will leave for Provincetown to-morrow, from thence proceed to the Isle of Shoals and then back to Newport, touching at the places already visited.

The fleet has sensibly diminished. The Vision, Rambler and Madeleine have been excused and gone west. The Restless and Palmer have not as yet arrived from Newport, but are expected this evening. The America has left and is bound to Boston.

Rumors of a race at Newport, if the yachis again reach there, have been circulated to-day.

YACHTING NOTE.

The yacht Nettie, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Osborn, from the eastward, is an anchor off the Henard telegraph station at Whitestone, I. l. AMATEUR OARSMEN.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1876. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :—
Permit me to occupy a brief space in your valuable paper. I have accidentally come across a piece of gossip

which may prove of considerable interest to prominent amateur carsmen. It is currently taiked about in boating circles that an effort will be made to exclude James H. circles that an effort will be made to exclude James H. Riley, of the Neptune Boat Club, from rowing in the national and international regatias, on the ground that he is a professional. Now, let us look at this thing as it is. Mr. Riley is either an amateur or a professional. There is no middle ground. The National Association's definition of an amateur positively excludes any person who "competes with or against any professional for a prize." If Mr. Riley ever was a professional for a prize." If Mr. Riley ever was a professional for a prize. If Mr. Riley ever was a professional for a prize, and as Messrs, Keator, Courtney, Yates, Rodgers, Ackerman and Kennedy competed with sind against him they have certainly placed themselves on the same footing and have rendered themselves liable to disqualification. If he is a professional so are they. The case is a plain one, the law is distinct and clear, and there is no doubt as to its meaning. NEWPORT.

BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL SEASON-THE PROMISED WATER SUPPLY-SOCIAL MOVE-MENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

NEWPORT, August 17, 1876. August so far has been a very lively month, and the season is considered by those who have every oppor-tunity for knowing as being one of more than ordinary brilliancy, made so no doubt by the inauguration of popular outdoor amusements by the Westchester Polo Club of New York. The hotels are enjoying a season of fair prosperity, and, as will be seen below, three cottages have recently been rented and severa prominent families have arrived and taken apartments for the next six weeks at private houses, which goes to prove that the scason will extend well into the fall Last week the Ocean House came very near being full, and for the past two weeks the proprietors have been doing a great deal more business than they did tast season, and they believe that the steeple chases in September will add materially to the suc cessful termination of the hotel season. Cottage life is not governed by the hotels, for their owners or occupants arrive several weeks before the opening of the hotels and always remain a long while after they are closed, September and October being considered by many of them as the most desirable months of the whole year to be in Newport.

Newport is tast fulfilling the predictions made in ref-

erence to her future long ago as a summer resort, and to show how these predictions have been fulfilled we give a brief extract of a letter written to a friend here in 1834, by a gentleman then residing in Rio Janero;—
I find I love poor, dear old Newport and most who inhabit it, even more than I was aware of, and I caimly think, though so far distant and away from the misguiding prejudices and affections of mere locality, that its time of renovation and prosperity is near at hand. I predict this, not with anything like the certainty with which the millennium has been predicted, or rather caiculated, by grave divines, but from the natural effects of time and the inevitable progress of national prosperity. For, prosperous as a whole, in spite of the follies of politicians and passions of parties, we shall be, and taste, operating upon opulence, directing it where to perch, sometimes where to settle, will, as I think, select in multiplied instances Rhoue Island proper. People who have money will come here, at least in summer, to enjoy it; those who are high in what is deemed rank and are safe in hereditary wealth, because they can display their rank and wealth advantageously; those who have accumulated it by hard knocks because they can elegantly repose from their labors; and those who have elinched it by the little turns and tricks of trade, because they hope they may be forgotten at a distance, and the glittering butterfly, never suspected of having been a grub. Our relative naval position, too, must in time be duly appreciated. in 1834, by a gentleman then residing in Rio Janeiro;-Thus wrote a gentleman forty-two years ago, before Newport had ever dared to hope that she would be the

leading watering place of America; where the first fam ilies in commercial, literary and art circles from all in the year, and until the north winds and falling leaves remind them that the season is over. The city is growing in popularity year after year, and there is mo doubt that the number of costly villas will increase from year to year. Nevport has a bright future, and it remains in a great measure with the citizens to keep up her reputation as a desirable home for the thousands who ac annually to be found here and who are willing to and in beautifying her surroundings graph Newport had not its Ocean avenue, its paid Friedres another eason abail have rolled round a posterior, and the visitors will not be obliged to be put to the incorvenience of buying water, as they have been the present season. The gentieman who segments of the incorvenience of buying water, as they have been the present season. The gentieman who segments of the incorvenience of buying water, as they have been the present season. The gentieman who segments will not incorvenience of buying water, as they have been the present season. The gentieman who segments will not incorvenience of buying water, as they have been shall have been completed there will be neptored to build the wates works, lay the pipes, &c., at his own textue. First was it really upon the them up intact, by were segmentally upon the time upon the present season. The gentieman who segments and the sewerage system careful there will be not into time and the sewerage system carefully looked into. As yet the place it is not danger, but the time is compared to the season of the season of the season of the same while the put of the late of the season of the seaso no doubt that the number of costly villas will increase from year to year. Newport has a bright future, and it remains in a great measure with her citizens to

place while the guest of Mr. Havemeyer.

The schooner yacht Gypsy, owned by Herman T. Livingston, of New York, who owns and occupies a cottage hee, has gone on a cruise up the Hudson. The French yacht Surprise, owned by Berren her seed of the theorem of the Seeding of the Surprise, owned by Berren her seeding and the surprise owned of the Seeding of Seeding of

a very wealthy lady and is well known in fashion-able circles. Among the guess present was Mrs. Judge Field, of Washington. Don Carlos has called upon Mr. Lawrence.

Judge Field, of Washington. Don Carlos has called upon Mr. Lawrence.

A. B. Mygatt, the National Bank Examiner; Bishop Reilly, of Massachusetta, and Mrs. W. F. Haveineyer and H. C. Haveineyer, of New York, are at the Aquidneck House. Mr. Bingham Willing, of Philadelphia, has taken rooms at a private house on John street. Alfred Moutton, of New Orleans, arrived a few days ago and rented the Barney Cottage on Catherine street. The following are among the arrivals at the Ocean House to-day: -Edward J. Young, New Orleans; T. P. B. Bixey, W. Neal, Mrs. Phelps, Baltimore; C. De Renne. Savannah; J. D. McDonald, Dunkirk, N. Y.; S. Y. Gifford, Mrs. D. W. Gifford, Hudson, N. Y.; W. T. Brown, A. L. Thorn, Dr. W. H. Bartles, Philadelphia. A. A. Hayes, Jr.; F. C. Richardson, Miss. S. M. Wheeler, J. H. Bradford, Miss. Edith B. Marsh, G. Marsh and family, Boston; W. H. Benton, A. H. Bruyn, F. P. Eckine, Chicago; Colonel E. F. Pratt, Miwakkee; Peter R. Taft, Cincinnati; P. W. Holmes, James A. Brayton and son, Watter R. F. Jones, Miss. Duane, Miss Cole, D. C. Gilman, New York; Mrs. George Butler, Newark, N. J.; W. A. Battershall, Albany, and Mrs. McCandless, from Putt burg.

CUSTER'S DEATH TRAP

EYE-WITNESSES OF THE BATTLE FIELD ON GOV-RENOE'S ISLAND-THE "PENSIVE INDIAN MAID" AS A MUTILATOR-SITTING BULL'S PERSONNEL. Privates Thomas Harrington, Frank McHugh and

Michael J. Fogarty, late of the Seventh United States infantry, a portion of General Terry's command in the Bur Horn country, have arrived on Governor's Island. The terms of service of these three men expired a few days after the Custer massacre. Their offers to reenlist on the spot were not available because to continue in the service they must needs be sent to a recruiting station in the East, and now they are on the tsiand awaiting orders to proceed to the frontier again.
Through the courtesy of bluff old Sergeant Gruvert, the veteran in charge of Castle William, a HERALD re-

porter was introduced to Harrington. This bronzed young soldier gave the reporter a correct and intelligent account of the initial movements of our troops against the Sioux, narrating in detail Terry's forced marches to Reno's rescue on learning of Custor's fate. Upon relieving Reno the scene of the massacre was next visited. Harrington's company being in advance was the first to reach the bloody ravine and the first to find Custer's body.

"In what condition was the body?" the reporter inquired.

"We found General Custer lying partly on his right side, hatless and bootless; his uniform was stripped of its gaudy trimmings, his pockets turned inside out and their contents missing; his face was unmjured, but upon his body were several built wounds, any one sufficient to cause instant death. These wounds must have been inflicted at close quarters, and after he fell.
Across Custer's breast laid, face downward, the seminude corpse of a sergeant of the Seventh cavalry, whose name I cannot recall just now. This poor fellow was robbed of everything but his undershirt; the crown of his skull was knocked away, his ears cut off, his left leg chopped asunder, and the rest of his frame perforated with rifle bails."

shoes; boots they were partial to, generally appropriating the tops alone by cutting off the bottoms. They even made off with the colors of the regiment."

"They must have captured many of Custer's horses?" suggested the reporter.

"They managed to carry away over 150 in good condition, and the dead and dying of the animals were stripped of their bridles and saddles."

"Was General Custer's horse killed?"

"No, sir, we succeeded in recovering the poor brute, a handsome light bay, slive. We found it limping along in a dense brushwood, some distance from the battle field; a section of its bridle was still on its head, but its saddle was missing. After the General fell off the beast must have plunged into the thicket and been overlooked by the enemy. The bay's sides were lacerated by the brushwood, which explained the absence of the saddle; this may have been picked up by a stragging Sloux. General Custer fell early in the fight, for his horse could not have escaped capturetherwise."

"Were all of Custer's dead accounted for?"

EKECTENANT HARKINGTON'S FATE.

of the saddie; this may have been picked up by a stragging Stoux. General Custer leil early in the fight. for his horse could not have escaped capture-otherwise."

"We're all of Custer's dead accounted for ?"

"ERCHENANT HARKINGTON'S PATE.

"All but Second Lieutenant Harrington of Compeny C. It is believed that he was taken presoner and borne away for torture. We identified every officer but him. The beheaded privates we had considerable difficulty in identifying, their heads being mixed up and scattered around; only privateds were beheated."

"In deserting their villages it is understood that the Indians ananuous of a vast quantity of stores and property." Tremarked the reporter.

"That is true, sir, but what they did leave behind more than compensated for what they carried off from the battle groued. The abandoned stores were agency supplies, principally, and the abandoned property builds or obse. Custer's horses, arms and clothing they preferred to their own comparatively valueless packs. They can be reconciled to the loss of the builds skins, well aware that they will not have an opportunity for trading off the same at any of the agencies this winter at least."

"Did they evacuate in a hurry,?"

"Somewhat in a hurry, as in several of the tepees of lodges I picked up damaging circumstantial evidences of their completity in the Hlack Hills outrages, for which we are endeavoring to punish them. In one lodge I found a Methodist hymn book, with the mane of 'Mossman', or 'Moseman,' inscribed on the fly-leaf, in another lodge I came across a diapidated lanjo, minus strings, with 'D. W. 73' whittled on the large, minus strings, with 'D. W. 73' whittled on the prelig outline attention of the flower material and make yere included in my menial noting."

"It know that a dead chief, answering his description in a certain respect, was found and believed to mave been him, but it was found and believed to mave been him, but it was sold.

"You have seen him alive?"

"It know that a feet of the flower him is description in